NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

Mather and Judge Morton.

Strong Resolutions, Pithy Letters and Ele-

ratic Club" was displayed from the plat-

F. W. C. Wedekind, R. T. Mulligan, G. E. Hubbell, Geo. A. Schufeldt, Jun. G. De Witt Clinton, Benj. A. Guire, Bernard McGuire,

George Batts,
John Y. Savage, Jun,
G. P. Andrews,
James McGrath,
Michael Beggs,
William Mackay,
Richard Squires,
John B. Haskin,
John B. Haskin,
John B. Haskin,
John R. Brady,
H. H. Morange,
William C. Clover,
Dr. James Cockcroft,
Joseph M. Marsh
A. B. Rollins,
John Phillips,
N. Jarvis, Jr.,
Thomas J. Hagan,
John Phillips,
N. Jarvis, Jr.,
Thomas Wheelan,
Benj, S. Hart,
James Parker,
Samuel Redceft,
Joseph N. Bouck,
George Jeremiah,
Thomas Reilly,
C. Godfrey Gunther,
John Clark,
D. B. McCullough,
Wm. Wordsworth,
J. W. Boyce
Theodore Martine,
G. G. Byron,
John Lynch,
Henry A. Cargill,
Wm. A. Muuroe.

Wm. McGraer.
James Hayes.
Wm. T. Schufeldt.
Patrick Garrick.
Jeremiah Morris.
Cornelius Stephens
Jas. L. Van Wart.
Jas. M. Glover.
Smith Crooker.
Thomas Lennou.
F. Weeks.

Thomas Fay. Wm. Mootry.

Geo. Douglas. John Bissell. John H. Anthon. Wm. McManus.

Peter B. Boppert.

-Andw. Nesbite,
Edwd. Schrlock,
-James Murphy,
C. S. J. Westervelt,
8-Chas. J. Beach,
Jonas A. Phillips,
9-Lewis P. Clovet.
Stephen D. Layman,
10-Sm'l. S Thorp, Sen.
John D. Welsh,
11-Andw. Jackman,
Edwin Benton,
12. David S. Jackson,
Joseph Geery,
13. H. J. Lackkland,
J. Clary,
14. Theo. Suydam,
Methael Tuomey,
15. Wm. C. McIntire,
Richard Schell,
16. John Caffrey,
Geo. Douglass,
17. Wm. H. Cornell,
John M. Semith, J.

Jas. M. Smith, J.

2-John M. French,
2-C. B. Woodruff,
4-Jos T. Sweet,
5-D. D. Harrigan,
6-Patrick Shirr,
7-John Duryes,
8-Stephen M. Purdy,
9-Joseph Crowell,
10-C. C. Merritt,
11-O. Hr. Townsend,
12-James McCloud,
13-John Brown,
14-John Layney,
15-C. M. Davidson,
16-Chas A. May.

16—Chas. A. May, 16—Chas. A. May, 17—James Grogan, 18—Joseph Loan, 19—J. J. Rosenstein, 20—Wm. Joyce. 21—Geo. W. Varian, 22—Thomas Kerr.

I of which nominations were ratified with hearty f them were received with hearty cheering, and the

Messra Thomas C. Fields and others, Committee, etc.

LETTER OF GREENE C. BRONSON.

GENTLEMES—In declining, as I find myself obliged to de, your invitation to attend and address the meeting to be held to-merrow evening at Metropolican Hall, I beg you will be assured that I am an other according to the held to-merrow evening at Metropolican Hall, I beg you will be assured that I am to nothing which has happened or which can happen to me, and nothing which has happened or which can happen to me, the pred doctrines on which the democratic party stand. On the great doctrines, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though tors, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though tors, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though tors, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though tors, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though tors, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though tors, but I shall go forward. Allow me to add, that though to see that thous which was inspired by the lofty sentiments expressed in his inaugural address, and believe he will yet see that thous who, in perilous times, stood faat by his principles, may be more safely trusted than those who have but receally professed their conversion to his opinions. I am, very truly, your obedient solvant, GREENE C. BRONSON.

The following letter was received from Charles O'Conor, Esq., United States District Attorney:—

LETTER, OF CHARLES O'CONOR.

LETTER OF CHARLES O'CONOR. LETTER, OF CHARLES O'CONOR.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1853.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2, 1853.

Viting me to preside at the county meeting to be held by the national democrats at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday evening. In my judment, it is not a fit thing for the officers of the United States to assume leading parts in the State elections. For this reason alone, I feel constrained to deciline accepting the honorable pest to which you have invited me. I am Gentlemen, with great respect, your friend and servant.

appeared on the stage. He was received with loud and long continued cheering, which drowned the music, which

had commenced to play.

After the applause had subsided, James T. Brant came

long continued cheering, which drowned the music, which had commenced to play.

After the applause had subsided, James T. Brady came forward and said:—

I am not compelled, on this occasion, to imitate the example of a certain tall captain of a traitorous faction, who once, at a large assemblage, commenced his harangue in favor of the free soil doctrines by addressing the men before him as "fellow-citizens and fellow-traitors." (Applause.) I am here to gratify a wish of my heart, that has been stirred up since 1847. I am here with you to render thanks that, at last, we are about to consign free soilism, and, if needs be, together with the General and State governments which support it, to a grave from which they shall never be resurrected. Fellow-democrats—There never was a period in our political history when we had more reason to see each other with emotions of gratulation and pride than the present. (Applause.) In 1849 there was formed a certain unholy compact, unauthorized by the democracy of the city of New York, without any sanction or warrant whatever; and that was this time when there was born into the world that spurious bautling, the product of adulterous intercourse, the union and harmony compact. (Great laughter.) I am gratified, fellow democrats, that it has been reserved for me, as one of the proudest privileges of my life to state to you that I have kept my word with the democraty in a very prominent particular. Fellow democrats—At Tammany Hall, on an occasion to which I will allude presently, I said that I had no objection that the rank and file of the people—objection—It would be presumptuous in me to suggest that the rank and file of the proper objection—It would be presumptuous in me to suggest that the rank and file of the proper objection.—It would be presumptuous in me to suggest that the rank and file of the people—objection—It would be presumptuous in me to suggest that the rank and file of the people—objection.—It would be presumptuous in me to suggest that the rank and file of the peop

testion to have remarked a seames, it was my interface the effort of staking in so lead a little at this is not quits so easy, in the pin so lead a little at this is not quits so easy, in the pin so lead a little as the pin so that as it might have been in times gone by; and if you will do me the favor, during the remainder of my observations, to rema n quiet, and have the kindless not even to cheer me, I will conclude in a few minutes. I think I have succeeded in showing that it is not true that Mr. Van Buren has, for the past five years, confined threaff merely to the object of sustaining the democratic cause and the democratic class and the democratic ticket. I think there is no warrent for any assertion of the kind and it we were to hope that we could ever the past, there were no hope that we could ever the past, there were no hope that we could ever the past of the past of the past of the past in the past of the He said on the 27th of September, 1853, in his speech at Albany, this:

In 180 the compromise measures were passed. From the instant they were passed, every good democrat in the State ceased to agitate the subject. For nearly two years prior to the assembling of the last Baltimore Convention I and not written or spoken on the subject. But for five years past, as you well know, I have confined myself to the simple duty of voiling at elections and addressing the people, after the ticket written or spoken on the subject. But for five years past, as you well know, I have consider years and in the declares that for five years he had done nothing politically, except to lead his support or advocacy to the election of the regular democratic ticket. Now, glance for one moment at some of the Prince's acts, commancing in 1849. In 1849, on the 3th of November, he delivered a speech in Faneuil Hall, and made this memorable declaration:

— The national democratic body has been dissolved by the action of the South.

And he said further—

— I am under no necessity to support for the office of President any person who does not consider slavery an unmixed evil, and whe will not use the whole constitutions; post of the government to abolish hid have felt himself so far a member of the democratic party as to consider such a declaration treason to his party obligations; that the democratic party had not unitonal creed and no national organization; and predicted that the democracy of New York could never again stand as a party. On the 25th of June, 1850, he addressed a letter to the free soil convention of Convention had been constructed in the South, and was shivered by the convention into a thoursand fragment; and he predicted that the democracy of New York could never again stand as a party. On the 25th of June, 1850, he addressed a letter to the free soil convention of Convention had been constructed in the South, and was shivered by the convention that he engage of the shape of the predicted that the democracy of the york conve

"Some of the few, the vainly brave,

"Some of the few, the vainly brave,
Have died for the land they cannot save."

But suppose New York State should prove recessant, we will teach the United States that there is one city that can maintain its political integrity in despite of every artifice and all the power that can be arrayed against it. Here there will be one citadel which vill stand out against any and every siege. Here we will stand, and feel as it inspired by the immortal words of Burns—

"Wha was base as be as la re?

Wha sae base as be as la re?

We may have lost the spoils the it we ought to have enjoyed. We may have stoen from us the rewards that belonged to us. The men who described in the heat of the battle may or me back in the, moment of victory, and he more honored than the fait of all soldiers who proved true in the hour of peril. Aut our glorious banner is untouched. The wolves may have at it. We cling to it, hallowed as it is by the hollest associations, we will cling to the small set part of it. If the true democracy should be lai out stone cold in carrying on an unequal contest agal ast corruption, thallittle flag will still remain, and we shall spigy the consciousness that it has never been politiced by an alliance with traitors.

Mr. Brady retired amidst the most tremendous ap-

breathe, and will persai only with my life.

In April, 1861, there was another meeting, where he

says:—

But I have referred altogether to its unconstitutionality.

How are its consequences to be avaided: So far as this is to

be done by les islation, it seems to methe remedy is with

the State Legislatures. An excellent bill for that purpose
has been introduced into our Assembly by Mr. Coffin, of Otsego, and I trust it may become a law.

Mr. Brady commissioned another gentleman to read to

the meeting the following extract:—

LITTLE EXPEDIENTS OF LITTLE MEN.

The following letter from Caleb Cushing, Attorney Genoral
of the United States, aspects in some of the morning papers,

to which it has been seat by a special despectably purpose
to which it has been seat by a special despectably purpose
day after the date of the letter, its coatent appeared in sub
stance, and nearly in the same words, in the Washington

Union, without & signature, and is the form of an editorial
paragraph.

The letter is rather a curious sample of the epistolisty
style of Mr. Cushing, but its purport is still more remark

able than its style. Mr. Cushing, who was not long since a

whig, and of whom his swn party were a little ashamed—

Mr. Cushing, who was not long since delivering, before the

American Institute, sulogies of Mr. Chay's American sys
em-comes into the damonation party with the air of an

when men are called upon to make sarrifices for the com-mon cause. It may be so with us. We are engaged in a contest in which we have full reliance upon the people; and we cheerfully and patiently await the result.

Mr. Walsh sat down amid enthusiastic cheers. His bodily health appears to have entirely recuperated, and

reporter to condense—was very eloquent and foreible.

Mr. C. W. Carregan, of Philadelphia, was then intro-

duced to the meeting, and said—

Mr. President and fellow democrats—I responded with stacrity to the cull of your committee to address the mational democracy of New York, more particularly so because I bring with me the assurances of the heartfelt sympathy of the democracy of the old "Keystone" in your coming fight with traitors. (Applause.) I care not what the parlor politicians of my State may say to the contrary—they remain in their ofhoes, and look out upon the contest. I have the honor to be of and among the people, and profess to know their seatiments, and I say to you to night there was scarcely a democrat in my State, outside of a few office holders, who did not feel his heart beat quicker as he perused the roble letter of Greene C. Brosson. (Applause.) And why? Because they know that in all time to come that letter will be looked upon as a vindication of their manhood from the oppression of a Cabinet despotism. (Great applause.) Again, there was scarcely a democrat that did not read, with feelings of disgust, the sickening and course letter of Mr. (Guthric. They felt that that act degraded him in the estimation of his countrymen, and stamped with opproblum our character as a government, abroad. They felt keenly that position, no matter how high, cam not give a man character miles he has the force to fill it. (Great applause.) In this connection, I desire to motice a telegraphic despoting the problem of the little of the schmintartation in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the administration in its distribution of the polley of the country were larger and the poll

PRICE TWO CENTS.

pearance, and was applauded throughout, concluded amidst tremendous cheers, and several gentlemen ran up to shake hands with him as he retired from the stand. Mr. JOHN C. MATHER was next introduced and received

Mr. Jorn C. Marine was next introduced and received with three cheers. He said—

He rose to thank them for the kind and cordial manner in which they had received his name, and to assure them than the context, and would meet in their might at the ballot box on the 8th of November. He would again thank them, and introduce to them Judge Morton, of Georgia.

After Mr. Mather had concluded the Hon. Alexander

C. Morron, of Georgia, came forward, and was received with three cheers. He spoke as follows:-

After Mr. Mather had concluded the Hon. ALEXANNA C. Monron, of Georgia, came forward, and was received with three cheers. He spoke as follows:—

Mr. Charmans—If your friend, Mr. Mather, shall be a fortunate in the election as he has been in predicting my action he will certainly be Comptroller, for he has just informed you of what was then made known to me for the first time, will certainly be Comptroller, for he has just informed by an invitation to address your meeting, I had signified my declension for orgentreasons, and amindeed surprised at being "sprung up" thus suddenly. It would afford me the greatest pleasure, fellow citizens, to address you at length, weral in a condition to do so. You must perseive, from the labor with which I speak, that I am not. As in an exparience of near ten years at the bar and upon the stump I have never been necessitated to make an excuse of indisposition, when called upon to address my follow sitizens—mush less the sentimental young ladies' excuse of a cold—I may readily deit in this instance, and be dismissed after a few remarks. At your meeting which was held in the Park same weeks since I stated with which section of the democracy of New York I should fraternize, and which section I believed the democracy of my State, and the whole South, were bound by gratitude and honce to sustain—the true national democrate of the North, who stood by them in their trials, and clung to them in the day of their tribulation. I may be wrong is attempting to speak for others—and, indeed, at the first blash, it would seem that I am—for a few Southern presses have come to us sustaining an unjust Cabinet in the removal of Callector Bronson, and evincing their sympathies as being more with the free sollers of the North than with the patriot Dickinson and those who act from proper motives with him. I cannot, I will not believe, that such a feeting it be true sentiment of the democracy, or the projet, at the South; and I must account for the error of the whole country, should never forgive the tr